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INTIMATIONS

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1404]

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WINTER WEAR from Best
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Please Call Early and Bring
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Hongkong, 25th January, 1912. [a150]

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Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [a1103]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a1171]

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8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. ... 9.45 to 11.30 p.m.
every 15 minutes.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. ... 9.45 to 11.30 p.m.
every 15 minutes.

AT NAGASAKI:—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.
Hongkong 16th June, 1911. [a223]

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HIGH-CLASS

SWATOW DRAWN WORK.
LATEST FASHIONS OF
CANTON EMBROIDERIES, SILK LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
SILK AND LINEN GOODS, GRASS-CLOTH, ETC., ETC.
INSPECTION SOLICITED. PRICES REASONABLE.
[a591]
Hongkong, 12th April, 1911.

P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.

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S.S. "INDIA." (8,000 TONS.)
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MARSEILLES - - - - - APRIL 18TH.

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3 Dry Docks (No. 1 ... 510 ft. 77 ft. 26 ft.
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Draft 22 ft. The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.

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[a761]

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Anæsthesia and Analgesia, Mortimer ...	4.50
Minor Surgery, Bidwell ...	4.50
Dictionary of Medical Diagnosis, McKim ...	9.00
Recent Methods, Diagnosis and Treatment of Syphilis, Browning and Mackenzie ...	7.00
Materia Medica Step by Step, Nunn ...	3.10
Aids to Practical Pharmacy, Stark ...	2.25
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[a24]

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Recently Furnished and Redecorated.
Large Airy Public Rooms.
Electric Lighting, Lifts and Fans.
Suites de Luxe
Bedrooms with European Bath and Lavatory attached.
Perfect Sanitation.
The new Lounge will shortly be completed.
A la Carte Restaurant and Grill Room
Open 1st December.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager

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TELEPHONE NO. 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"VICTORIA."

Under Entirely New Management.

Thoroughly Renovated.

Terms Moderate.

Excellent Cuisine.

H. HAYNES, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1912. [a157]

[a24]

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TELEPHONE NO. 197.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"COMFORT," Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a59]

[a24]

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[a24]

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WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

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CORNER OF HANKOW AND HALPHONG RIDS., KOWLOON, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. K. 3.

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Picnic, Tiffin and Tea Parties to Kowloon.

Catered for on due Notice being given. Motor Cars for excursion to Kowloon, Water Works City, etc. will be provided if wanted.

Terms per day ... per month.

Single Rooms \$5 to \$5. \$65 to \$95.

Double Rooms \$5 to \$8 \$110 to \$160.

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Formerly of the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, China.

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D. SUPERIOR PALE DRY	24.30	2.05
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NUTTY	... 29.80	2.55

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

[23]

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX BOIS
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLERIN STREET, EC**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, JANUARY 29TH, 1912.

RECENTLY some reports were circulated round the world from Tokyo as to the financial instability of Japan. Apparently they were founded upon a warning alleged to have been given by the now Minister of Finance at a Cabinet Council, that unless Japan amended her financial policy she was in danger of bankruptcy. Whether Mr. YAMAMOTO, the Minister in question, really made such a statement or not, there is no means of knowing, but the probability is that he did, if only as a means of overcoming the opposition among certain of the Cabinet Ministers to what he regarded as indispensable retrenchments. Mr. YAMAMOTO is a business man, probably the first real business man in Japan who has been called to the Cabinet, and it is a remarkable fact that the professional politicians who have hitherto been responsible for Japan's administration should have found it necessary to call in to their aid one who is, as far as politics are concerned, a complete outsider. Since the above report was circulated the Budget, or what in England would be called the Estimates, for next fiscal year have been published and have served to re-establish confidence, inasmuch as they show that Mr. YAMAMOTO's recommendations have been mostly accepted. The Estimates have yet to pass the Diet, but it is not anticipated that they will meet with much opposition, unless it be from those who hold that the retrenchments have not been carried far enough. Briefly, the estimates provide for a total expenditure of 572,814,996 yen, or exactly the amount of the revenue for the year, plus the surplus from last year. There

will thus be no surplus to carry over to the following fiscal year. This practice was followed in the two preceding Estimates, however, although in each case a surplus resulted, due to the revenue proving larger than anticipated. What is deserving of note is that the total expenditure, in spite of the retrenchments made, is still in excess of the Estimates for last year by some five million yen. The major part of this is included under the item Naval Armament extension, so that the Finance Minister's complete victory over the Minister of the Navy as to the Naval Budget appears somewhat doubtful. Altogether the total increases over the previous Budget amount to about twelve million yen. Five of this, as already noted, is actual increase. The remainder—seven million yen—represents the amount saved by retrenchments in other directions. The Finance Department account has been docked of over a million, the Department of Communications of another million and the War Office of over five millions. This last retrenchment is noticeable. As might be expected, this result has only been arrived at by ruthlessly cutting out all unnecessary expenditure, including the proposed Grand Exhibition to celebrate the Emperor's Jubilee. Among the new productive works that remain may be mentioned improved accommodation in Kobe Harbour, on which a further million yen, in addition to that voted in previous years, is to be expended; and an increase of 2,500,000 yen in the annual instalment for the extension of the telephone service. Further, the Budget shows that Japan has not yet succeeded in overcoming her necessity to borrow. While 50 million yen worth of national bonds are to be redeemed during the year, it is proposed to issue Railway bonds for forty million yen. The nationalised railways of Japan are now placed on a separate account, the profits being used to improve the service and not to increase the Government revenue. So far there have been no profits, however, the large sums voted as annual instalments for new construction and improvement being quadruple the amount of the revenue. Thus it is estimated the revenue from the railways will be some ten million yen during the next fiscal year, while the expenditure will be over fifty million yen, the balance to be met by the issue of the railway bonds alone mentioned. The proposal to widen the gauge of the railways has been dropped. Altogether the Budget Estimates show a desire on the part of Japan to live within her means, and the suspicion that she has not been living within her means during the last few years is more or less confirmed. That there is any danger of Japan becoming bankrupt, however, must be at once denied. All the returns go to show that the trade of the country is at a normal level, and if it does not show quite the same resiliency as in past years this arises rather from the pressure of high taxation than from any inherent degeneration. The fact of the matter seems to be that Japan was too eager in her efforts to pay off the debt incurred by the war with Russia. She wished to cast upon a single generation a burden which should properly have been spread over two or three. Having once started on this heroic course, however, it is now too late to recede. Any reduction of the Sinking Fund would at once cause a slump in Japanese bonds and further injure her credit. It is a matter of grave concern that her statesmen were not better advised at the time, but all Japan can do now is to satisfy herself that the next generation will have an easier time than their fathers.

The next Criminal Sessions will be held on Monday, the 12th February.

Regulations in connection with the importation, sale or use of opium in the Colony are published in the *Gazette*.

The subscription dance which the Ladies' Recreation Club had proposed to give on January 30th will not take place.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the name of Moss Brothers and Co., Ltd. has been struck off the register of companies.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. T. H. King to be a member of the Board of Examiners.

The name of Mr. Lewis Guy, of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., has been added to the register of chemists and druggists.

Chlorate of potassium and any other chloride, and acetone, have been declared to be dangerous goods by a notification in the *Gazette*.

Three men who were charged with stealing a tin box containing \$10.70 from a house in Arsenal Street, Wanchai, were brought before the magistrate on Saturday and remanded until Monday.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, Mr. T. H. King and the Assistant Registrar General, members of the Board of Examiners, to be a sub-committee for the examination of Indian and Chinese police in English and Cantonese.

PINKLETS KEEP YOU WELL.

The re-election of Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams and the election of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley as members of the Sanitary Board, are notified in the *Gazette*.

Mr. Irving imposed a fine of \$50 or a month's imprisonment on a Revolutionary soldier who appeared before him on Saturday charged with being in possession of a sword.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, for a further period six years.

The Bulletin issued yesterday morning by Dr. Jordan stated:—"Her Excellency Lady Luard continues to progress satisfactorily in all particulars. It will therefore be unnecessary to issue any more bulletins for a few days."

At the Magistracy on Saturday, Mr. Irving had before him a man charged with being in the unlawful possession of ammunition. He was fined \$100 or six weeks' imprisonment.

We have received from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son a copy of their useful list of sailings from China and Japan for April-June and also a copy of a handbook of great use to visitors entitled, "Information for Travellers landing at Hongkong." This little book not only gives information about Hongkong, Canton and Macao, but also about the coast ports, French Indo-China and the Philippines.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

There will be an official dinner at Government House to-night to which the following have been invited:—

Hon. Mr. Clementi, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yul, Hon. Mr. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. Badley, Mr. Irving, Hon. Mr. Rees Davies, Mr. Dealy, Mr. Woodcock, Mr. Wood, Mr. Messer, Dr. Keyt, Bishop Bantister, Mr. Slade, Brother Christian, Mr. Sheldon Hooper, Dr. Belilos, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Ede, Mr. Harris, Capt. Johnstone, Revd. Wells, Mr. Fung, Mr. Chum, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ng Hon. Tsz, Mr. Ho Kome Tong, Mr. Wong Kam Fuk, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Sin Tak Fan, Mr. Un Lai Chuen, Mr. Leung Pui Chi, Mr. Lau Yum Chuen, Mr. Tong Lai Tsun, Mr. Ho Ngok Lau, Mr. Li Yau Tsun, Mr. Yung Hin Pong, Mr. Chau Siu Ki, Mr. U. Hoi Chau, Mr. S. W. Tsu, Mr. Chiu Chau Sam, Mr. Hui Chiu Lam, Mr. Siu Yuen Fai, Mr. Mok Man Cheung, Mr. Chan Lok Chun, Mr. Au Chak Man, Mr. Yung Shiu Po, Mr. Wei Wu Lin, Mr. Mok Tsu Chuen, Mr. U. Chiu Wan, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Lau U. Fong, Mr. Chan Fuk.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine brought its congress in Hongkong to a close on Saturday. The session was devoted to business matters. It was decided that the next Congress be held at Saigon in 1914, and Mr. L. R. Montel was appointed Secretary. Votes of thanks were passed to those who had helped to make the Hongkong Congress a success, special mention being made of the work of Dr. F. Clarke.

Considerable discussion took place on the subject of beri-beri, and finally the following resolution was agreed to by the Congress:—"That the accuracy of the opinion of this Association, recorded in 1910, has received further and more complete confirmation by investigators in Japan, China, French Indo-China, the Philippine Islands, Siam, Netherlands-India, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, namely, that 'Beri-beri' is associated with the continuous consumption of white (polished) rice as the staple article of diet." It is therefore again desired to bring this opinion to the notice of the various Governments concerned and to recommend international action."

In the afternoon the medical visitors made a special launch trip to the south of the island in the Governor's steam yacht *Stanley*. To-day they will proceed to Canton on the invitation of the South China Branch of the China Medical Missionary Society and will show the medical work in progress there.

CAMPHOR BECOMING SCARCE.

Most of the world's supply of camphor comes from Japan and Formosa. Of late years the demand, says the *Philadelphia Record*, has begun to exceed the supply, and the question has arisen how the latter can be maintained. One of the reasons why camphor is becoming scarcer and dearer is said to be that it is extensively used in the manufacture of celluloid. At present camphor is produced mainly from the so-called camphor tree, which attains a gigantic size in Japan, one specimen recently measured being one hundred and fifteen feet tall and having a trunk over fourteen and one-half feet in diameter.

This tree is common in China; but, as yet, the production of camphor in that country is very limited. It is said that camphor can be produced from other species of trees. In Borneo a very aromatic camphor is obtained from the natural deposits of gum on the trunk of a species of tree indigenous to that island and Sumatra. Borneo camphor is rare and very costly.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, Mr. T. H. King and the Assistant Registrar General, members of the Board of Examiners, to be a sub-committee for the examination of Indian and Chinese police in English and Cantonese.

PINKLETS KEEP YOU WELL.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE REVOLUTION.

SHARP FIGHTING.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai states that sharp fighting is proceeding at Hu-choufu, the headquarters of General Chang Hsun.

BOMB THROWING.

Telegrams from Peking state that General Chang Hui Chi, the commandant of the Imperial troops at Tientsin, and a stern opponent of the revolutionaries, on returning from Peking, left the train and entered a brougham, when a young Chinaman threw two bombs at him without hurting him. His assailant fled, firing on his pursuers and wounding a policeman. He was eventually captured.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking telegraphs that a Chinaman wearing the uniform of a military officer threw a bomb at Liang Pi, the former Manchu commandant of the Imperial Guards. The latter's legs were fractured and his condition is most critical. His assailant was killed by the explosion. Liang Pi was a strong reactionary, and his assailant is believed to have been a revolutionary.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

London, January 27th. Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the *Manouba* incident has been settled to the satisfaction of both France and Italy.

LATER.

By the settlement the Turks captured on the *Manouba* will be returned to France, where the French Government will establish their identity. The questions as to the principle of law involved by the seizures will be submitted to the Hague Tribunal.

LATER.

The *Travignano* has been released after being searched.

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Paris telegrams state that the French Consul at Cagliari and the French Charge d'Affaires at Rome have been recalled to Paris to explain why they handed over Turks to the Italians.

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PINKLETS KEEP YOU WELL.

Most of the world's supply of camphor comes from Japan and Formosa. Of late years the demand, says the *Philadelphia Record*, has begun to exceed the supply, and the question has arisen how the latter can be maintained. One of the reasons why camphor is becoming scarcer and dearer is said to be that it is extensively used in the manufacture of celluloid. At present camphor is produced mainly from the so-called camphor tree, which attains a gigantic size in Japan, one specimen recently measured being one hundred and fifteen feet tall and having a trunk over fourteen and one-half feet in diameter.

This tree is common in China; but, as yet, the production of camphor in that country is very limited. It is said that camphor can be produced from other species of trees. In Borneo a very aromatic camphor is obtained from the natural deposits of gum on the trunk of a species of tree indigenous to that island and Sumatra. Borneo camphor is rare and very costly.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, Mr. T. H. King and the Assistant Registrar General, members of the Board of Examiners, to be a sub-committee for the examination of Indian and Chinese police in English and Cantonese.

PINKLETS KEEP YOU WELL.

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RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The growls about the weather of late are not without reason, as it has been more disagreeable than we expect at this period of the year. I am told that seven years ago we had a similar spell of cold wet, misty weather, and that it lasted ten weeks. We all hope history will not repeat itself in that aspect, though, now that the wind has changed, better conditions ought to be assured.

In many respects it seems unfortunate that the proceedings of the Medical Congress, which has been sitting in Hongkong all last week, should have received no publicity in the local press. This, I understand, was at the desire of the Congress. Of course it will be readily admitted that the majority of papers read and subjects discussed would be of a technical nature, but there are some which might have afforded valuable public enlightenment. The ladies, indeed all of us, but the ladies especially, would have been interested in learning something of the conclusions reached by Major Chamberlain, M.D., of Manila, in his treatment of the question as to the relative resistance of blondes and brunettes to the harmful influences of a tropical climate. Now if expert medical opinion on this point were known, it might assist the unmarried men in the Far East in the choice of a wife. Presumably they would be influenced in favour of those who were most likely to wear well in the trying climatic conditions of this part of the world.

Again, much useful information on the care of children in the tropics and infant feeding in the tropics, two subjects discussed on Friday, might have been disseminated through the columns of the press had these papers been reported or a summary of their conclusions given. It is a pity that so much of public interest associated with the Congress should remain practically a sealed book.

Hongkong is beginning to see a little more of the Far Eastern Squadron than it has done since the advent of the cooler weather. The reason for the absence of so many British ships is well known, but all the same we like to see the ships here.

I heard a good story the other day regarding a British bluejacket. He and his companion had just emerged from the gates of the Naval Dockyard in Queen's Road when a beachcomber accosted him and asked for some tobacco. "Sorry," was the reply, "blown if I ain't given my last quid to the captain."

The "distressful country" is not belying its reputation at present, and it must be confessed that the outlook in Belfast is such as to cause grave apprehensions in the minds of all friends of Ireland. It is easy to apportion blame, both to Mr. Winston Churchill and to the Orangemen of Ulster, but it is just possible that the soft answer that turns away wrath may cool the heated passions of the rival partisans and that the visit of the First Lord of the Admiralty to Belfast may become less of an adventure than it seems at present.

Thursday was the anniversary of the birth-day of Robert Burns, and the occasion was allowed to pass unnoticed by the Scotsmen of Hongkong. I doubt if in any other part of the Empire where there are two or three Scots gathered together, the day would have been forgotten, as was apparently the case in Hongkong. Surely St. Andrew's Society had enough patriotism and support to promote a Burns' Concert?

A correspondent "up country" sends me a poem (save the mark!) which a Chinese friend passed on to him. "As it is an effort to put into English certain Chinese aspirations I give it publicity:—

So far in Canton
I don't know why
So many people cry
To Hongkong they bring their children
gone.

Now my Dear
You need not fear,
Take no notice of what you hear
For your family is quite safe here.

To be Republicans
We must fall in line with Americans
To be masters of the Manchu again
We must do the best of what we can.
Note how "what we can" rhymes with "American."

There has been a tendency to describe the Revolution in China as one of the shortest in history, but the two latest revolutions were both shorter. Turkey established its new régime and disposed of the old Sultan in less than a month, while the revolution in Portugal was effected by a coup carried out in about a week's time, the monarchy being abolished and the republic set up in marvellously quick time, and with comparatively little bloodshed, too. Of course, revolutions in the Central American and South American republics are brought about with startling suddenness, but their frequency robs them of historical importance. The Revolution in China is proceeding with a certain amount of deliberation peculiar to the Chinese character, and that very deliberation gives the greatest hopes for the permanence of its results.

RODERICK RANDOM.

ENTERTAINMENT IN THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The performance given on Saturday night in the Theatre Royal in honour of the delegates to the Medical Congress by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club of the variety entertainment and harlequinade which the community has learned to enjoy as one of the best productions by amateurs in the Colony attracted an exceedingly large house, including most of the medical visitors and their friends. The programme was in the main features similar to that given some little time ago, but it was of such outstanding merit that most people would be glad of the opportunity of patronising it more than once. On this occasion the quartette by Mrs. Schofield, Miss Gordon, Dr. Schofield, and Mr. D. J. Donne ("Strange Adventure" and "Sweet and Low") met with such an insistent encore that the party had to return and give again the second song, "Miss Zellere," whose identity will probably be guessed from the name, was heartily applauded for her graceful dance, and Capt. Addison could not satisfy the audience with his rendering of "Sibyl" and had to return to the platform and give "Fritz's friend," while Mrs. A. B. Moulder won popular favour by her spirited singing of "Carmen" in costume. She also had to respond to a demand for a recall. A very dainty song and chorus, "The tooth brush and the sponge," in which seven ladies participated, had to be repeated for the satisfaction of the house, and the "burlesque du ballet" by the two artistes rejoicing in the stage names of Karsarina and Ninsky was exceedingly clever and most amusing. The duet by Dr. and Mrs. Schofield was a beautiful rendering, and an encore had to be given to this also. It should be added that the gymnastic performance by men of the K.O.Y.L.I. was particularly skilful. The second part of the programme was devoted to the harlequinade, which was made more mirthful than before by reason of the topical allusions introduced. For instance, when the policeman was squashed between the folding doors the two perpetrators decided to carry "Captain Badeley" to the Medical Congress, and then when they discussed his probable death there was reference to "bury" and "beri-beri." The transformation scene followed, and was as well done as before.

CANNIBALISM IN NEW GUINEA.

REVOLTING STORY TOLD IN COURT BY A MURDERER.

A missionary in New Guinea, writing to the *Java Post*, gives the following declaration of a cannibal from the Baimuru village on trial for having murdered a woman of Baroi. His statement in court was as follows:— "Baij told us that we were to kill three persons in Baroi; he gave us a boat to make the journey thither, and on arrival there we tried to catch three persons. We were fortunate in being able to secure Amari, with his two wives, Lora and Aipuri, in Bra Bay. Kairi killed Amari, I killed Lora and Jonki killed Aipuri. I killed Lora with a dagger made of cassowary bone. We took the bodies into our boat and rowed back to Baimuru. It is not true that I bit off Lora's nose, because it is not our custom to bite off the nose of a person we have killed. And bit Lora's nose off, Kwai, Amari's nose, and Omeara, Aipuri's nose. The nose must be bitten off, not cut off."

"Before we set out to kill anybody we consult the spirit of the Kopiravi (the latter are carved images about four feet in height which are kept behind a screen in the public house, *Marea*, of the young people.) The spirit manifests itself and comes to the boat, and if our expedition is to be successful he gives the boat a shake."

"We arrived at Baimuru that evening, but we left the bodies in the prahu till the following day. We then took them to the *Marea* and there laid them down on the verandah where they were cut up into small pieces. The women mixed these with sago, cooked them, rolled them up in nipa palm leaves and then distributed them. Women and children may also eat human flesh. I ate a hand of Aipuri. I did not eat of Lora, because I had killed her. Our custom prevents a man eating a person he has killed."

"When you have killed a man you sit on a coconut with your feet on two other coconuts, and then you tell your daughter to cook the man's heart. Then you may drink the water in which the heart was cooked, and even eat a small piece of the heart itself; but you must be sitting on the coconuts all the time, otherwise you are not allowed to eat anything at all of a person you have yourself killed."

"We killed the persons from Baroi because we had made a new boat, and when we have made a new boat we have to kill a cassowary, a pig and a human being in the order mentioned. The blood of the slain we poured into the water at the places where they were killed."

LOGIC OF PLUM PUDDING.

Commenting upon the growth of the art of substitution, the *Londoner* suggests that the question on "what is plum pudding?" might be added to the already long list. "The obvious answer," says the *Londoner*, "would appear to be pudding made in part, at any rate, of plums; yet what is generally called a plum pudding—the Christmas pudding—never contains plums, if we except the definition of a plum that it is the edible drupe-like fruit of any one of various trees of the genus *Prunus*. As everyone knows, the fruits used in Christmas pudding are generally raisins and currants, both of which are dried grapes. There are several puddings in the cookery books containing raisins which are called by various fancy names, but never 'plum pudding'; but when the currants and raisins appear in the Christmas pudding the product is called a plum pudding. With no logic it is agreed to accept the word plum as applicable to raisins or currants when they happen to be in Christmas puddings."

HOUSING SCHEMES IN HONGKONG.

A "PORTUGUESE RESERVATION" AND A "GARDEN CITY."

The steady growth of the Colony's population and the limited area, for residential purposes, on the northern slope of the Island has rendered the question of the suitable housing of the middle classes in Hongkong one of the serious problems of the time. The recent large influx of Chinese into the Colony has accentuated the urgency of the problem, the solution of which demands prompt and earnest consideration. There is no reason to suppose that the recent augmentation of the population is of temporary nature, while there is evidence to support the assumption that the better class Chinese with their families from the neighbouring territory have "come to stay," and with characteristic unanimity they have set about purchasing properties in the district comprised within Caine Head on the North and Conduit Road on the South. This demand has caused appreciation of all the properties in this area,

The foregoing paragraph is quoted from a Memorandum prepared by Mr. G. Montague Ede, outlining a scheme for the creation of a Portuguese Reservation at Wong-nei-cheong, and it may be at once stated that precisely the same set of circumstances also gave birth—or rather increased vitality—to another and more ambitious scheme aiming at the creation of a "Garden City" on a site conveniently near to Kowloon. The author of the latter scheme is Mr. F. P. Soares, a Portuguese resident whose family has lived in Hongkong almost ever since Hongkong became a British Colony. It will doubtless be of much public interest to set forth the leading features of both schemes. It may be mentioned that the "Garden City" scheme was under consideration at a much earlier date than the scheme formulated by Mr. Ede, who, however, was unacquainted with the project. The two schemes, however, are not necessarily antagonistic, though in certain respects they run upon practically the same lines. One is a scheme for Portuguese only of the class pertaining to the clerical section of that community employed in the Government service, banks of the colony, insurance offices and mercantile establishments, the other, though initiated by a Portuguese resident, is for all Europeans of the middle class.

THE PORTUGUESE RESERVATION.

The site selected for Mr. Ede's "Cidade Camões" is a large plateau above the Sockunpo and Wongnei-cheong valleys. Ample ground is available in the future, as may become necessary. We understand that the land is about 400 ft. above sea-level. The approach is proposed to be made by a low-level tramway to the head of the Wong-nei-cheong valley, thence up the hill by the same cars fitted with rack adjustment. The drainage of the Settlement, it is stated, does not present any very difficult problems. As to the water supply, it is suggested that the Wong Nei Cheong reservoir should be set aside for the purpose.

An area of not less than 150 acres is wanted in the first instance for the scheme, and of this area some 20 acres would require to be leased by the Government as building land, for a term of 75 years, renewable for a like period. It is hoped to get this land at 1 cent per foot, and at a Crown rent fixed at \$100 per acre.

It is an integral part of the scheme that any application for lease within the Reservation should be submitted to and passed by a Committee appointed by those who will finance the scheme, and that any applicant who may be refused shall have no claim to require reasons for such refusal.

With a view of preventing any speculation in the land and houses acquired under the scheme, it is a condition precedent that Crown lessees of any portion thereof must enter into a bond whereby they engage themselves not to part with their holdings or any section thereof except to a member of the Portuguese community, and the price at which he may undertake to sell must not exceed that which he paid for the property added to any other sum he may have spent upon the ground for addition or improvements. Similarly, no house can be leased to persons other than of Portuguese extraction. In the event of the death of a Crown lessee, the property passes to his heirs, executors or administrators, but so that it must be retained in the Portuguese community. In the event, however, of financial assistance being required the Trustees will endeavour to arrange to have a fund to be drawn on for the purpose of loans or mortgage. Statutory provision must be enacted in order to secure the property to the Portuguese in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any lessee whose creditors may happen to be persons other than of the Portuguese race.

The proposal to give a distinctive appellation to the district is a suggestion deemed to be wise, for it is believed that the sense of civic pride which will be engendered in the minds of tenants in the district will lead them to regard jealously the good reputation of the Reservation itself by reprehensible public conduct or ill-considered manners the district be brought into disrepute.

Reducing the acreage into square feet, there will be at the disposal of the promoters of the project an available surface area at the start of 371,200 square feet, from which it is proposed to set apart 30,000 square feet, in round numbers, for a school-house and playground attached. The available area for buildings and approaches is thus reduced to 341,200 square feet. The scheme contemplates as a first step the erection

of a number of houses of different types suited to the different incomes of those comprising the community. There will be bungalows, detached houses, semi-detached, and houses in terraces, thereby those with small means will be provided for as well as those in better circumstances. Pursuing further the system of classification, participants will be grouped under four different categories, viz.:—(a) Contributors of from \$30 to \$40 a month; (b) Contributors of from \$40—\$50 a month; (c) Contributors of from \$50—\$60 a month; (d) Contributors of \$60 and upwards.

Similar arrangements for education and religious worship are contemplated in this scheme as in the other. In fact an offer of 30,000 square feet was made for educational purposes some time ago. The scheme already commands a large measure of practical support, and in the event of the Government undertaking to assist the scheme in the manner desired, there is every prospect of a considerable amount of capital being forthcoming for the development of the district.

The financial details of the scheme have been receiving careful consideration. They are not yet quite ready for publication, but we may say it is in contemplation to provide suitable house accommodation at rentals ranging from \$50 down to \$20 per month.

P. AND O. OFFICER DROWNED.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

The P. and O. steamer *Nile* from London has an unfortunate boat accident to relate in which Quartermaster J. W. Heath lost his life in the Suez Canal.

According to the log, at about 4.30 p.m. on December 29 four able seamen got into the ship's jolly-boat to make the ship fast in the siding. While the ship still had a slight way on, before unhooking the slings, the boat gave a sudden sheer from the ship's side owing to Heath, who was in the stern, putting helm to port, and so turning the boat to the ship's side. The crane wire ran out to the full length and brought the boat alongside the ship's side. The pressure of the water caused the forward hook of the boat to straighten out, and the stern post to carry away resulting in the boat being completely turned over. Three of the seamen jumped clear as the boat turned over, but Heath, who was in the stern clinging to the sling, was flung against the ship's side and most probably stunned as he was never seen to rise. The other three seamen righted the boat and were picked up by a dredger. A long search was made for the missing man, but no trace of him could be found. The ship was stopped at the time of the accident and everything possible done, four life-buoys being thrown over for the men and another boat lowered, but, on the Canal dredger being seen to attend to the men, the boat was then used for mooring the ship.

TO GIVE GERMANY HALF AUSTRALIA.

REMARKABLE SUGGESTION BY A LONDON PROFESSOR.

The amazing suggestion that Great Britain should make a present to Germany of half the Australian Continent is contained in a letter by Professor Caldecott, of King's College, which the *Spectator* publishes.

"Would not a White Australia," he writes, "be more stable if the British people had the eastern half and the German people the Western half of that continent? Our old settlements must be left intact; but are the quarter of a million people in what we call 'Western Australia' equitably entitled to keep a great European nation from taking its place under the Southern Cross?"

"Is the population only equal to that of Berkshire to claim permanent and sole occupancy of a million square miles? We should still have the choicer part, from Queensland to South Australia, including Tasmania, with New Zealand in addition. As it stands, the unoccupied part of Australia is a very serious cause of instability."

After pointing out several other points of the world where German expansion could take place, the professor concludes, "that German expansion is bound to take place, and that it is a legitimate aspiration of the German people that it should be set out on larger lines without delay."

MAKING A STRUGGLE CERTAIN.

Commenting on the proposal in an editorial article, the *Spectator* says:—

"It is difficult to find words strong enough with which to repel this amazing suggestion. It is a policy which must infallibly destroy the British Empire. Australia would fight for a man to prevent a foreign Power from being admitted to the island continent."

For the Mother Country in a wanton ecstasy of philanthropic sentimentality to introduce a military race like the Germans would be to make a bloody struggle for supremacy in Australia a certainty.

We all hope that we may be able to get on better terms with Germany; but we shall never accomplish it by rushing to give her our own or other people's property.

A SOLICITOR WHO BECAME KING.

There has recently died in Denmark, in a poor asylum, a lady who bore the title of Princess, and who in her time had occupied a good place in society. According to the *Voss Gazette*, she was a daughter of Orelle Antoine I., King of Araucania. The King was of French origin, his name being Antoine de Tounens, and before he was called upon to exercise royal functions he practised as a provincial avoue—solicitor. In 1861 he gave up his practice and went to South America, and led the Indians to fight for their independence, which resulted in the ex-lawyer being proclaimed King of Araucania and Patagonia. The King gave his country a Constitution, and entered into treaties of commerce with other States.

Chilians never recognised the sovereignty of Orelle Antoine, and in a fight with that Republic the King was taken prisoner. After some months' captivity he succeeded in escaping and got back to France. There his misfortunes seemed to follow him, and later in 1879 he died at Dordogne, his birthplace. His daughter, at the time of her father's capture by the Chilians, managed to leave the country, and she succeeded in taking with her a good part of the patrimonial fortune. She reached Europe, and was much admired on account of her beauty. One of her lovers, a Dane, committed suicide in despair. Then she went to Denmark, to be near her lover's grave. She appears to have lived on her capital, and some years before she died it was exhausted. It was then that she sought refuge in the asylum.

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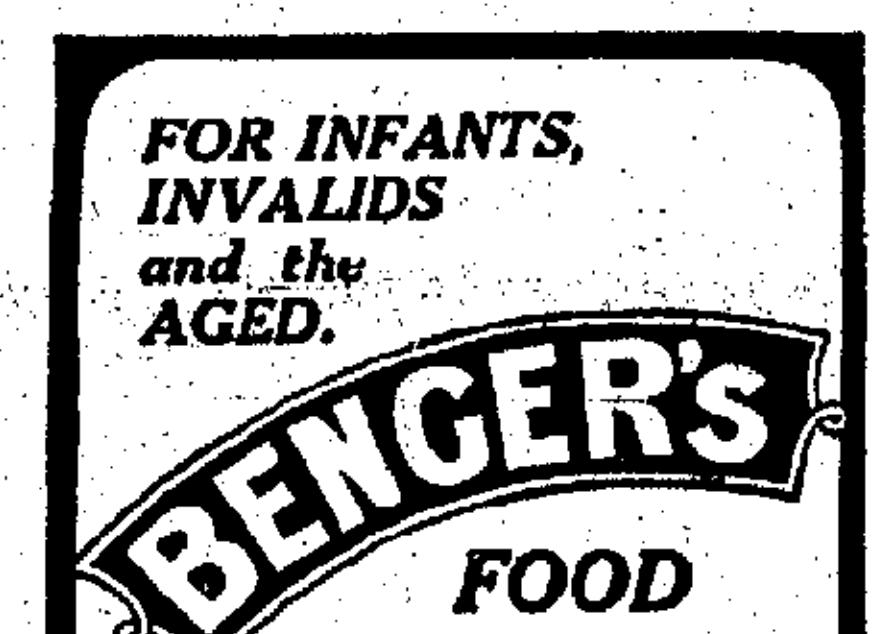
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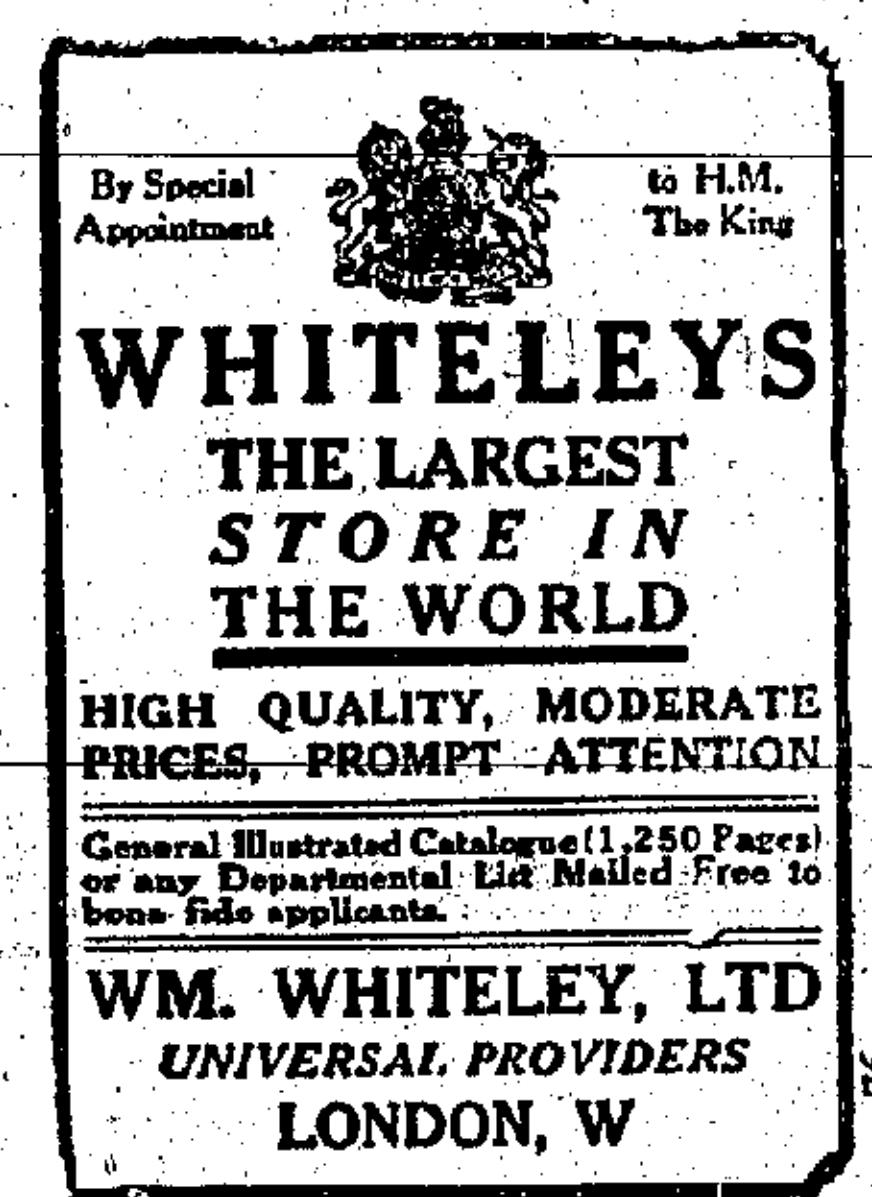
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LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

CRAGENGOWER v POLICE.
This league match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the C.C.C. Scores—

	POLICE.	
Hoggart, c Noria, b J. Braga	0	
Kent, c Bass, b Taylor	23	
Grimmett, b Pestonji	0	
Burlingham, b Pestonji	10	
Pitt, c J. Braga, b Pestonji	5	
King, b Pestonji	1	
Cooper, c Hancock, b Taylor	0	
McHardy, b Taylor	1	
McLellan, c Noria, b Pestonji	11	
Reynolds, b Taylor	3	
Kerr, not out	4	
Extras	8	
Total	73	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. Braga	6	1	22	1
Pestonji	11.5	2	21	5
Taylor	6	—	22	4

CRAGENOWER.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. H. Vivesth, b Kerr	5			
E. L. Braga, c Pitt, b Hoggart	17			
R. Bass, b Kerr	31			
R. V. Braga, b Hoggart	7			
G. A. Hancock, l.h.v., Kerr	10			
R. A. Carvalho, b Kerr	32			
J. D. Noria, b Hoggart	5			
L. A. Rose, c Kent, b Hoggart	6			
C. Johnstone, b Kerr	1			
R. Pestonji, run out	1			
H. H. Taylor, not out	8			
Extras	5			
Total	127			

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hoggart	9	—	45	4
King	7	—	37	—
Kerr	10.1	2	31	5
Grimmett	3	1	6	—
McLellan	2	—	4	—

OTHER CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. THE FLEET.

This triangular league match, played on Saturday, resulted in a win for the Fleet. Scores—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. E. Pearce, c Greenhalgh, b Ward	14			
A. C. E. Elbrough, c and b Annenheim	0			
H. H. Makin, c Greenhalgh, b Ward	7			
A. P. Dashwood, b Annenheim	1			
W. E. Warburton, b Ward	5			
H. Hancock, b Ward	0			
R. J. Saunders, b Ward	0			
R. P. Thrusfield, c Ward, b Annenheim	16			
M. M. Mass, b Annenheim	2			
A. O. Brown, not out	14			
E. A. S. Fowler, b Ward	2			

EXTRAS

Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ward	10.1	2	34	6
Annenheim	10	2	23	4

THE FLEET.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr. Annenheim, c Pearce, b Warburton	35			
Erg. Lt. Smith, c Thurnfield, b Warburton	9			
Mr. Cooke, c Thurnfield, b Mass	109			
Surg. Fisher, b Hancock	12			
Major Morgan, b Elbrough	1			
Lt. Holland, c Makin, b Mass	9			
Lt. Bedford, c Makin, b Hancock	2			
St. Surg. Greenhalgh, did not bat	0			
Commr. Ward, c Elbrough, b Mass	22			
Lt. Attwood, c Thurnfield, b Mass	7			
Mr. Rogers, not out	5			

EXTRAS

Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Thurnfield	6	1	28	—
Fowler	4	1	7	—
Warburton	10	3	33	2
Pearce	4	—	33	—
Makin	8	1	18	2
Hancock	8	1	41	2
Elbrough	3	—	30	1
Mass	4.3	1	16	4

CHANGING CHINA.

A "Disgraced Chinaman" writes to a Singapore contemporary as follows:—"In consequence of the disturbed condition of the people of China, many Chinese who favour reform and revolution have discarded their queues. This action, in my opinion, and in that of almost all, if not all, of the world, is really commendable, excellent, and deserving of every praise and esteem. But another point is that many of these Chinese—if they are educated a bit in English—have taken it into their heads—dull ones—to change the names by which they have been known since their childhood, and which were borne by their ancestors from time immemorial, and adopted Christian appellations instead. This conduct of theirs is, in my opinion, which I am sure will be shared by many representing my nationality (the Chinese) and all of the Europeans, absurd and silly—savouring of the upstart and ill-mannered and ignorant folks at home in China, from whom these European-named Chinamen descended. I am a quenelle Chinese myself, but if there is anything that I hate, it is to see Chinese styling themselves (while putting on spectacles or their noses when they have good eyesight, but just for show) with such euphonious names as Peter Jacob Abraham Lim, or John Thomas Tan, or Alfred Jackson Ali Teng, and so forth. Such conduct disgraces the community in which they have the daring and the effrontery to move. Such conduct should not be tolerated by self-respecting Chinese. Such conduct may put the swing and the pug in China, but it cannot be sold by us who are born and bred in Singapore."

INCIDENT ON THE "YAT-SHING."

At Singapore last week the Port Health Officer's department had some trouble with the Chinese coolies on board the *Yat-Sing* in the road. This vessel on arrival from Hongkong with 912 Chinese deck passengers was quarantined and on the 18th instant the coolies were ordered to move into the quarantine ship, while their vessel was thoroughly fumigated.

The majority of the coolies refused to do so and assaulted a few who were willing to comply. Sergeant Phillips of the Marine Police was aboard at the time with half a dozen armed Sikhs constables. He seized one of the ring-leaders and was immediately attacked by several coolies. This was quite enough for the coolies and they fled over the side. *Yat-Sing*.

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Wm. Powell, Ltd.

PIANOS

BY

THE LEADING EUROPEAN MAKERS

ON

HIRE.

The Robinson Piano Co.,

Des Vœux Road.

[49-1]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AWA MARU, Japanese str., 3,912, T. Irisawa, 24th Jan.—Shanghai 21st Jan., Flour and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CHANGSHA, British str., 1,483, Ed. Finlayson, 22nd Jan.—Sydney 23rd Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHONGMING, British str., 1,223, V. Liddell, 17th Jan.—Swatow 16th Jan., Ballast—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHINA, American str., 3,186, Embry Rice, 24th Jan.—San Francisco 27th Dec., Mails and *M. S. S. Co.*

DAVENTRY, British str., 1,234, W. H. Shattock, 21st Jan.—Manila 17th Jan., Case oil—Order.

FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 891, Olof Anderson, 18th Jan.—Daly 12th January, Beans—Aagard, Thorsen & Co.

HOP SANG, British str., 1,359, J. H. Hay, 22nd Jan.—Port Cobert 19th Jan., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

JESERIC, British str., 3,004, R. White, 19th January—New York 18th Nov., General—Bank Line, Ltd.

KAIFONG, British str., 987, J. V. Siford, 25th January—Manila 13th Jan., Hemp and Sundries—Butterfield & Swire.

KANGU, British str., 1,68, K. E. Tschub, 24th Jan.—Moji 19th Jan., Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

KASHING, British

COMPANY MEETING.

SHANGHAI PULP AND PAPER CO.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

To consider the company's financial position, an extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. was held last week. The chair was occupied by Mr. V. Meyer, who was supported by Mr. J. P. Patterson (Director), and Mr. A. S. Wilson (Legal Advisor).

In explaining the object for which the meeting had been called the Chairman said: "At a meeting held on August 31, I placed before you in detail the position which the company then found itself in, and plan for its liquidation and the construction of a new company was placed before you and approved by you. In accordance with the resolutions then passed the old company was duly liquidated, and on September 23 it was taken over by the new company which in the meantime had been formed. As you will remember, the shares in the new company were Tls. 25 each and you have received one share in this new company against each share which you held in the old. In order to continue business and bring the company on a proper basis it was necessary to have working capital, and it was pointed out to you that the least amount of new capital which your directors considered sufficient to continue with was about Tls. 110,000 or, in other words, in order to continue, each shareholder would have to take up at least one new share, or Tls. 25 each, in addition to the ones allotted. If this was done, the Russo-Asiatic Bank would be willing to continue financing the company for a fixed term of years. Your directors expressed at the time the opinion that with this new capital it should be possible to bring the company back once more to a profitable undertaking. A circular was sent you in which details of the suggested arrangement were given and you were given to December 19 to apply for and take up the necessary new shares. I am sorry to inform you that up to December 79 applications for new shares of the amount of Tls. 2125 only have been received. The Russo-Asiatic Bank, which had a mortgage on the Company's property, informed your Board on December 31 that in view of the fact that the shareholders were evidently not prepared to put up any more money the Bank felt obliged to foreclose on their security. Your Board met the management of the bank and succeeded in arranging with them for this meeting of shareholders to be called in order to place the financial situation before you, and to give you another chance to apply for sufficient new shares to satisfy the bank that the shareholders are prepared to do something to save their property. The bank has promised your Board that if the shareholders take up new shares to the amount of at least Tls. 100,000 before the 31st instant, the bank will be willing to make a similar arrangement to the one which was suggested at our last meeting, so as to allow us to continue and try to get into a proper position once more. Pending decision of the shareholders, the bank insisted, however, on placing a receiver in charge of the mill and in order to continue the routine of the mill's business and in no way spoil its good will, the bank appointed a receiver on their behalf. It has proved impossible for us to place before you at this meeting the account of last year. The bank is practically the company's only creditor. We owe the bank about Tls. 365,000 and others about Tls. 23,000. Besides the buildings and machinery, which is at present in good working order and valued at Tls. 458,000, and supplies valued at Tls. 37,000, we have in stock paper valued at Tls. 65,000. We are secured by properly guaranteed merchants Tls. 45,000.

The Board is decidedly of the opinion that your company can be brought back to a safe position if the necessary funds are provided. At our last meeting I mentioned to you that we had started manufacturing new kinds of paper—paper which is used in very great quantities and which it does not pay to import from home. In spite of the disastrous conditions which have existed here during the last four months, we have succeeded in disposing of great quantities of this paper; in fact, of our entire stock; and we consider it would be possible for the mill gradually to manufacture and sell the kind of paper, only thus avoiding the often very difficult competition with imported papers. It has, however, been impossible for your Board to do anything except just keep the mill going in view of the entire lack of response from you to their appeal for financial assistance. If you are not prepared to save your property by applying for a sufficient number of new shares, there is nothing left for your directors to do than to advise the company to go into voluntary liquidation, and in such a case I am afraid that there will be nothing nothing left for us shareholders at all. I sincerely trust you will consider the situation seriously and apply for the necessary new shares. I should be glad to hear if any shareholders present have any suggestion to offer to save the present position.

A discussion of an informal nature afterwards took place, but no resolution was proposed, and the meeting was declared closed.

COAL MARKET FOR 1911.

Messrs. Hughes & Hough in a Report on the Coal Market for 1911 say:—

During the year under review 1,262,000 tons of Coal reached the Colony from the various coal centres, the details of which are as follows:—

Japanese Coal.—The quantity imported amounted to 923,000 tons from Moji, Wakamatsu, Miike, Karuizawa and Minami. The chief importers are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, whose arrivals during the year totalled 606,000 tons. Other importers of Japanese coal are:—

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha 125,000 tons.

Bradley & Co. 40,000.

Ataka & Co. 40,000.

and sundry others.

Cardiff Coal.—Only one cargo of some 5,000 tons arrived to the consignment of commercial importers. There were several enquiries for coal on the Admiralty List during the latter part of the year, but no business resulted.

Kaiping Coal.—There arrived about 37,000 tons for local dealers and for Canton consumption.

Hongay Coal.—About 13,000 tons was imported, most of which was for Canton buyers.

Fushan Coal.—The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha imported some 5,000 tons during the year, the coal passing all to Chinese hands.

Lanchow Coal.—A trial shipment of 3,200 tons was made by a local firm, some of which was sold to Chinese.

Pulo Laut.—The importation of this coal is increasing, the yearly arrivals amounting to 36,000 tons.

Halipong Coal.—Some 16,000 tons reached here during the year and was to Chinese consignment.

Australian Coal.—No Australian coal was commercially imported during the year.

Taingtan Coal.—One shipment of this coal arrived in the early part of the year; none imported since.

Formosa Coal.—The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are introducing this coal into the market and two consignments were received of 1,200 and 200 tons respectively.

RUBBER SHARES.

SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.

Singapore, January 19, 1912.

[MESSRS. LYALL AND EWART'S LIST.]

Nom. Value. Bayors. Seller
2s Allagar ... 358 443
2s Options ... 146 24

El Anglo-Java ... 743 115

1 Anglo-Malay ... 1744 185 x.d.

El Anglo-Sumatra ... 6765 74 x.d.

1 Ayer Kuning ... 1765 215

1 Banteng ... 454 49

2 Batang Malska ... 245 274

El Batu Caves ... 240 250 x.d.

1 Batu Tiga ... 563 974 x.d.

1 Bentor Borneo ... 189 215

1 Bukit Keling ... 563 59 x.d.

1 Bukit Lintang ... 594 95

22 Bukit Mertajam ... 313 35

21 Bukit Rajah ... 2426 250 x.d.

22 Bukit Selangor 15s pd. ... 18s 46 dis.

22 Bukit Semawang ... 14 166

El Castleford ... 1106 120

22 Cheresouse ... 45 45

22 Options ... 159 263

22 Chimpol ... 152 184

22 Chota ... 246 268

22 Cicely Ord. ... 353 363

22 Pref. ... 343 369

22 Consolidated Malay ... 1773 19s

El Damansara ... 10765 11710

22 Dauh ... 2944

22 Edinburgh ... 95 109

22 Federated Selangor ... 1563 185

22 Galang Besar ... 56 6 c.d.

22 Golconda ... 746 874

22 Golden Hope ... 80 85

22 Hajeeop ... 8s 89

22 Harpenden ... 160s 180s

22 Hockwood ... 55 59

22 Highlands & Lowlands ... 626 874 x.d.

1 Inch Kenneth ... 170s 195

22 Jasin ... 145 147

22 Johore R. Lands 10s pd. 8s 115 pm.

1 Jura ... 10s 14s

22 Kampong Kwantang ... 9.9 114

22 Kamuning ... 6s 67

22 Kapar Para ... 13765 150s

22 Kapitigalla ... 1583 176

22 Kapong ... 130s 140s

22 Kembang ... 249 342

22 Kota Tinggi ... 245 210s

22 Kuala Lumpur ... 143s 150s

22 Labn (P.M.S.) ... 96s 109

22 Landraon ... 689 74s

22 Ledbury f.p.d. ... 626 65s

1 1246 pd. ... 34s 389 pm.

22 Linggi Ord. ... 3613 354s 8 x.d.

22 London Asiatic ... 116 127

22 Lumbit 15s pd. ... 139 pm. 18pm

1 2239 74s x.d. ... 230 2376 x.d.

1 2239 245s x.d. ... 230 2376 x.d.

22 Mordman ... 345 38s

22 Options ... 2s 243

22 Mount Austin ... 313s 35s

22 N. Holland 19s pd. ... 55s 65s pm.

22 Padang Java ... 26s 26s

22 Patahing ... 4183 45s x.d.

22 Pelepon ... 360 43s

22 Perak ... 76s 65s

22 Permas ... 1986 226s

22 Port Dickson 6s pd. ... 81 pm.

1 22 Rumbi ... 239 280

22 S. Est. of Juchore 15s pd. 36s 426s

22 S. Est. of Krian ... 2410 34

El Invest Trust 10s pd. 16s pm. 18pm

1 Sarga ... 195s 2126

22 Sapong ... 24s 275s

22 Seafield ... 100s 110s

22 Selangor ... 445 476 x.d.

22 Sendayan ... 30s 3786 s.d.

22 Seremban ... 563 64s

1 Shelford ... 4765 524s

22 Sialang ... 50s 556s

22 Singapore Para ... 365 42s

22 Singapore United ... 2s 246

22 Straits Bertham ... 567 661s

22 Straits Rubber ... 9765 10385

22 Sumatra Para ... 86s 947 x.d.

22 Sungai Choh ... 526s 60s

22 Sungai Kapar ... 113s 124s

22 Sungai Krian ... 263 23s x.d.

22 Sungai Saitik ... 626 75s

22 Sungai Way ... 100s 10765

22 Tengku Malim 1266 pd. 156 pm. 246 pm

1 Tangku Prof. ... 63s 821

22 Tebrau ... 663 728

22 Trembye ... 105s 1126

1 United Serdang ... 2125 226

22 United Sumatra ... 76 86

22 United Temisan 13s pd. 8s 6s dis.

22 Val d'Or ... 2s 236

22 Vallambrosa ... 2653 2381

22 Yam Seng ... 7s 83

10 Alor Gajah ... 31.45 1.50

10 Ayer Hitam ... 30.00 35.00

10 Ayer Kuning ... 0.65 0.70

5 Ayer Melak ... 2.00 2.05 x.d.

1 Ayer Panas ... 4.50 4

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO
VANCOUVER, B.C.SEATTLE &
PORTLAND (Or.)

VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF
LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR MANILA.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
SEATTLE, TACOMA AND
PORTLAND (Or.)

LUCERIC 7th Feb.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at
regular intervals, calling at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient
inducement offers.The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design,
have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with
Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
TELEPHONES No. 780, KING'S BUILDING, Praya CentralORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
NEW LINE OF STEAMERSTO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the
Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "DUNERIC" ... 3,000 tons ... to be despatched End January, 1912.
S.S. "KATANGA" ... 5,600 tons ... to Follow.

And regularly thereafter.

For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG: 3rd February.
FROM COLOMBO: 17th February.

For Rates and Further Information, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS SERVICE PROVIDE THE QUICKEST TRANSIT
FROM THE ORIENT TO THE ARGENTINE.Frequent Sailings from HONGKONG connecting with the Company's Steamers
at CALCUTTA.

For Rates of Freight and Further Particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS, (424344)

GOING HOME.

A HOLIDAY AT HOME, AND A WAY
TO GET THERE THAT'S A HOLIDAY.

WHY NOT

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu, (the Paradise of the Pacific), of
California, of Colorado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco,
Chicago and New York.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the deservedly famous U.S. MAIL Steamers,
of the

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed "Homes on the Water,"
Wireless Telegraphy, Submarine Fog Signals. Excellent String Orchestra,
Meals for epicures under the superintendence of caterer of International Repute.The Cost: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities,
than by any other route. For a return ticket to London
the cost is but £20, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco
via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £25. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE
First Class accommodations are provided for £25 to London (return ticket £74)
and to San Francisco £25. SPECIAL RATES to Officers, Army, Navy, Consular
or Civil Service, on application.STEAMERS. Tons Starting 1912
MANCHURIA ... 27,000 SATURDAY, 10th Feb., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA ... 27,000 SATURDAY, 2nd March, at 1 P.M.
KOREA ... 18,000 TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA ... 18,000 TUESDAY, 16th April, at 1 P.M.INTERMEDIATE. Tons Starting
CHINA ... 10,200 FRIDAY, 2nd Feb., at 1 P.M.
NILE ... 11,000 FRIDAY, 23rd Feb., at 1 P.M.
PERSIA ... 9,000 TUESDAY, 26th March, at 1 P.M.

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

TELEPHONE NO. 141

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERSJOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1912.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN." 8 a.m. "HONAM."

10 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5 p.m. "FATSHAN."

TUESDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1912.

8 a.m. "HONAM." 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN."

10 p.m. "FATSHAN." 5 p.m. "KINSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.
Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1651. | S.S. "SUI AN," Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sunday at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

The Company's Steamship

"SUI AN,"

will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure
from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday leaving at 7.30 a.m.

and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This Steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI-SANG," 457 tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 581 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 559 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.
Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the
Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior
Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [143]

SAN FRANCISCO

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

TRANS-PACIFIC

WESTERN PACIFIC

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE

TRANS-CONTINENTAL



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyers—20 Knots Speed.

S.S. TENYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

S.S. CHIYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

S.S. SHIYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

AND

S.S. NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 tons. (INTERMEDIATE)

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and
HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—Duty tank bathing, cricket, baseball, dances and
free newspaper containing World's happenings by wireless.

WESTERN PACIFIC—DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

The T.K.K. Liners connect at San Francisco with the paistal trains of the Western
Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railways to Chicago via Salt Lake City and Denver
WITHOUT CHANGE.Through Standard Sleepers,
Through Tourists' Sleepers,
Dining Cars, Observation Cars,
Electric Lights—Electric Fans, Union Depots,
New lands, cities and scenes—hundreds of miles through the gorgeous scenery of the
Sierra, Feather River Canon, and the Royal Gorge of Colorado.
Convenient connections at Chicago with trains for New York Transatlantic Steamers
and other Eastern points.When taking out Passage over the SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC-ROUTE ask for
Ticket form No. 626.C. LACY GOODRICH,
GENERAL ORIENTAL AGENT.

17, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

AND KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,

LIMITED.

PROJECTED HOMeward SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR LONDON & ANTWERP "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... On 3rd Feb.

LONDON & ANTWERP "CARMARSHIRE" ... On 26th Feb.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP ... "GJAMORGANHIRE" ... On 15th Mar.

All steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class
Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans.
Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of Feb.	JAVA	First half of Feb.
TJIMANOEK	JAPAN	First half of Feb.	JAVA	First half of Feb.
TJIMAHU	JAVA	First half of Feb.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Feb.
TJILATJAP	SHANGHAI	First half of Feb.	JAVA	Second half of Feb.
TJITAROBM	JAVA	First half of March.	JAPAN	First half of March.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of March.	JAVA	First half of March.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of March.	SHANGHAI	First half of March.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for
a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports
on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor,
Hongkong, 29th January, 1912.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

17

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	POB	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Mongarin	On 31st Jan., 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Mongarin	On 10th Feb., 4 P.M.

PHILIPPINES CARNIVAL FEBRUARY 3RD TO 10TH, 1912.

For sailing on January 31st, Special Reduced Rate Hongkong-Manila and Return \$50.00</

ELEKTRICITÄTS
AGENGESELLSCHAFT

Titan
BERGERHOF
RHLD.
ELECTRIC MOTORS,
DYNAMOS,
VENTILATORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
ELECTRICAL GOODS.

GENERAL AGENT FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1912.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 27th.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/11
Bank Bills, on demand 1/11
Bank Bills, at 32 days' sight 1/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/11
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/11
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/11
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 244
Credits, at 4 months' sight 238

ON GERMANY.—
On demand 198ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 47

Credits, at 60 days' sight 48

ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 143

Bank, on demand 143

ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 143

Bank, on demand 143

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 74

Private, 30 days' sight 78

ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand 94

ON MANILA.—On demand 94

ON SINGAPORE.—On demand 82

ON BATAVIA.—On demand 116

ON HAIPHONG.—On demand 17, p.m.

ON SAIGON.—On demand par

ON BANGKOK.—On demand 83

GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buying Rate 310.30

GOLD LMAI, 100 fine, per tael \$54.30

GOLD LMAI, 100 fine, per oz 26.75

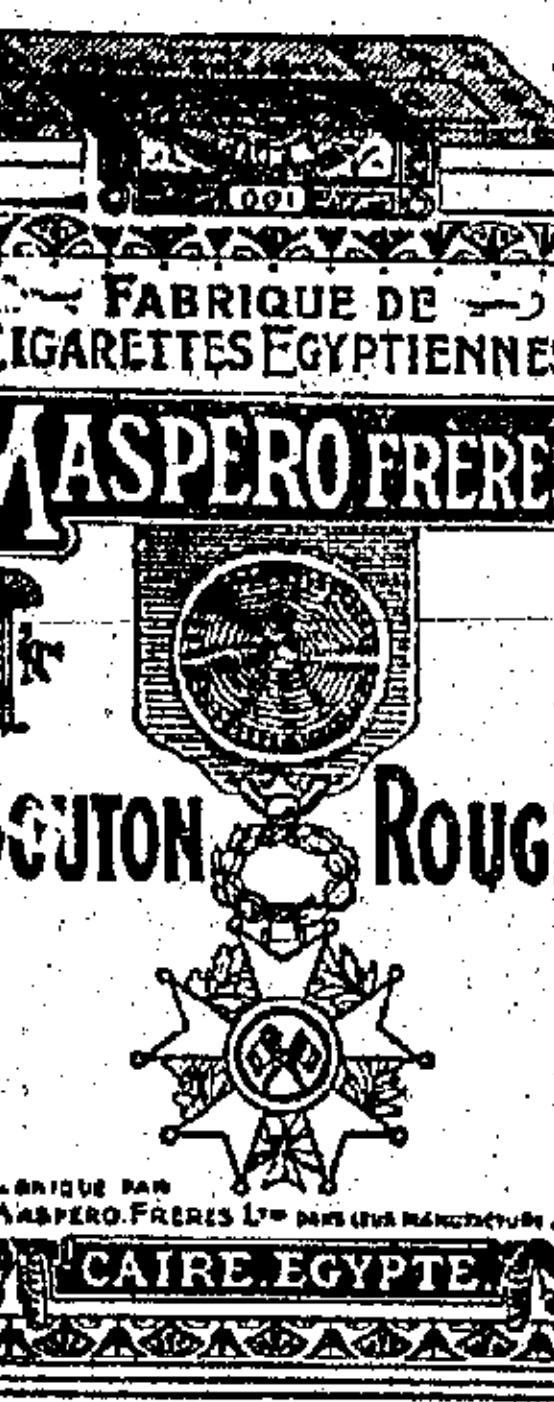
BAE SILVER, per oz 26.75

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

per cent.
Chinese 20 cents pieces 45.30 discount
Chinese 10 46.60
Hongkong 20 45.49
Hongkong 10 45.78

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, JANUARY 27th, 1912.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$880, sal & sel. L'don £8210/-
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$104
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$130, buyers
China Provident, Liaz & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$8, sales
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinn'g. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 83
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
International Cotton Manuf'g Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 49
Laon-Ku-Mow C. Spinn'g. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 64
Soy Chie Cotton Spinn'g. Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 23
Dairy Farm, Com., Limited	40,000	\$72	all	\$20
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	354, sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	343
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$62	all	352
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	35,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 55
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 95
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$380, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$200
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$90	all	\$114
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$72, buyers
Hongkong Tea Company, Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 9	Pa. 9, sellers
Hongkong Soap Manufacturing Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$125
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$118, sellers
15,000	\$10	all	\$7	\$3, sellers
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$197
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$131, sellers
China Trade Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$255	all	\$105
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$61
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$20	all	Tls. 150
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$250	all	\$50
Yantze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$200	all	\$212, @ Ex 73
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$981, x. div.
Humphrey's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	130,000	\$100	all	\$69, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$20	all	\$82, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 95
Ward Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$49, x. div. bn.
Maastricht tot Mijn, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat]	25,000	Gida. 10	all	Tls. 77, buyers
MINING.—				
Société Française des Charbonnages de Tonkin	16,000	Frs. 250	all	\$695
Bank Australia Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	21,000	\$1	all	\$380
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$113, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$110
PHARMACEUTICALS.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$1083, sales
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$37, sellers
SHIPBUILDING COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$23	all	\$11, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$25	all	\$21
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B.C., Ltd.	60,000	\$12	all	\$27, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000	prof.	all	\$85, bn £10s.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000	det.	all	\$273, sales
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$17
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$22	all	\$224
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$34
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$20, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$43, buyers
Watkin, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$33, sales
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$24
Weishmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$25, buyers
Gande Price & Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	all	\$10
Union Waterbott Co., Limited	100,000	\$10	all	\$35
RUBBER.—				
Faré Rubber in London	4/7 per lb, quist	
Loans	Amount	Value	Interest	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.
				VERNON & SYMTH, Share Brokers
FORTHCOMING EVENTS.				
Monday, 5th Feb. Twenty-Third Ordinary Meeting of the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., Noon.				
Tuesday, 6th Feb.—Ninety-First Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Co., Ltd., Noon.				
Wednesday, 7th Feb.—Meeting of the Licensing Board, in the Council Chamber, 2:15 p.m.				
Friday and Saturday, 1st and 2nd March—Flower and Vegetable Show of Hongkong Horticultural Society at Vacant Ground opposite Hongkong Club				
PRINTING.				
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Printed and Published by ALFRED NORMAN KEMP for the Concerned at 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 151, Fleet Street E.C.

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